

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (currently amended) A method of preventing or reducing myocardial dysfunction comprising administering an effective amount of an agent that can inhibit lysozyme to an animal undergoing a dysregulated systemic inflammatory response, wherein the agent that can inhibit lysozyme is selected from the group consisting of, N-acetylglucosamine-containing carbohydrates, an anti-sense oligonucleotide to lysozyme, and an antibody to lysozyme.

2. (original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the agent is a carbohydrate having at least two N-acetylglucosamine (NAG) units.

3. (original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the agent is N,N' diacetylglucosamine (chitobiose) or N,N', N" triacetylglucosamine (TAC).

4. (original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide to lysozyme or antibody to lysozyme.

5. (original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the agent can inhibit the binding of lysozyme to a glycoprotein on the cell to be treated.

6. (original) A method according to claim 1 where the animal has a condition selected from the group consisting of sepsis and systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS).

7. cancelled.

8. cancelled.

9. cancelled.

10. cancelled.

11. cancelled.

12. cancelled.

13. (currently amended) A method of preventing or reducing the onset of myocardial dysfunction in an animal with sepsis comprising administering an effective amount

of an agent that can inhibit lysozyme to the animal, wherein the agent that can inhibit lysozyme is selected from the group consisting of: N-acetylglucosamine-containing carbohydrates, an anti-sense oligonucleotide to lysozyme and an antibody to lysozyme..

14. (currently amended) A method of reversing myocardial depression in an animal with sepsis comprising administering an effective amount of an agent that can inhibit lysozyme to the animal, wherein the agent that can inhibit lysozyme is selected from the group consisting of: N-acetylglucosamine-containing carbohydrates, an anti-sense oligonucleotide to lysozyme and an antibody to lysozyme..

15. (original) A method according to claim 14 wherein the agent is N,N' diacetylglucosamine (chitobiose).

16. (currently amended) A method of treating a condition selected from the group consisting of septic shock and systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) comprising administering an effective amount of an agent that can inhibit lysozyme to an animal undergoing a dysregulated inflammatory response, wherein the agent that can inhibit lysozyme is selected from the group consisting of: N-acetylglucosamine-containing carbohydrates and an antibody to lysozyme..

17. cancelled.

18. cancelled.

19. (previously presented) A method according to claim 16 wherein the agent is a carbohydrate having at least two N-acetylglucosamine (NAG) units.

20. (previously presented) A method according to claim 16 wherein the agent is N,N' diacetylglucosamine (chitobiose) or N,N', N" triacetylglucosamine (TAC).

21. (previously presented) A method according to claim 16 wherein the agent is an antisense oligonucleotide to lysozyme or antibody to lysozyme.

22. (previously presented) A method according to claim 16 wherein the agent can inhibit the binding of lysozyme to a glycoprotein on the cell to be treated.

23. (previously presented) A method according to claim 13 wherein the agent can inhibit the binding of lysozyme to a glycoprotein on the cell to be treated.

24. (previously presented) A method according to claim 14 wherein the agent can inhibit the binding of lysozyme to a glycoprotein on the cell to be treated.